

# MR. BRYAN TO POPULISTS

What He Said in Reply to Notification of His Nomination for the Presidency.

MEASURES POPULISTS AND DEMOCRATS AGREE ON.

Imperialism is Again Presented as the Paramount Issue, But the Trusts Come in for Lengthy Discussion—Prosperity Contentions of the Republicans Shown to Be a Delusion and a Snare—The Farmer Robbed and the Capitalist Protected.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Notification Committee:

In accepting the presidential nomination which you tender on behalf of the populist party, I desire to give emphatic recognition to the educational work done by your party. The populist party as an organization, and the farmer alliances and the labor organizations which they sprung, have done much to arouse the people to a study of economic and industrial questions. Believing, as I do, that truth grows, not in seclusion but in the open field, and that it thrives best in the sunlight of full and free debate, I have confidence that the discussion which your party has compelled will aid in reaching that true solution of pending problems toward which all honest citizens aim.

I desire also to express my deep appreciation of the liberality of opinion and devotion to principle which have led the members of your party to enter the ranks of another party in the selection of a candidate.

While I am grateful for the confidence which the populists have expressed in me, I am not vain enough to regard as personal their extraordinary manifestations of good will. The things which bind together those who believe in the same great fundamental principles are stronger than ties of affection—stronger even than the ties of blood; and co-operation between the reform forces is due to the fact that democrats, populists and silver republicans take the side of the people in their contest against greed, and agree in the application of Jeffersonian principles to the questions immediately before us.

In 1896 the money question was of paramount importance and the allies in that campaign united in the demand for the immediate restoration of silver by the independent action of

as much as they did in 1896, and are as much opposed to government by injunction and the black list as they were then, and upon these subjects they have as much reason for co-operation with the democratic party today as they had four years ago.

Democrats and populists alike favor the principle of direct legislation. Any differences exist as to the extent to which the principle should be applied, these differences can be reconciled by experiment.

Democrats and populists agree that Chinese and other oriental labor should be excluded from the United States.

Democrats and populists desire to so enlarge the scope of the interstate commerce act as to enable the commission to protect both persons and places from discrimination, and the public at large from excessive railroad rates.

The populists approve the demand set forth in the democratic platform for a labor bureau, with a cabinet officer at its head. Such an official would keep the administration in close touch with the wage earning portion of the population, and go far toward securing production and fix the price of raw material as well as the price of the finished product the farmer, powerless to protect himself when he sells, is plundered when he purchases. Can any farmer hesitate to throw the influence of his ballot upon the side of those who desire to protect the public at large from the monopolies?

The fact that the trusts support the republican party ought to be sufficient proof that they expect protection from it. The republican party cannot be relied upon to extinguish the trusts so long as it draws its campaign contribution from their overflowing vaults.

must expect to suffer in comparison with those who belong to the classes more favored by the government.

It is sometimes urged by partisan populists that four years more of republican misrule would so aggravate economic conditions as to make reform easier. No one can afford to aid in making matters worse in the hope of being able to make them better afterward, for in so doing he assumes the responsibility for evils which he may not be able to remedy. No populist, however sanguine, believes it possible to elect a populist president at this time, but the populist may be able to determine whether a democrat or a republican will be elected. Mr. Chairman, the populist convention, which your committee represents, thought it better to share with the democrat in the honor of securing some of the reforms desired by your party, than to bear the odium of remaining neutral in this great crisis, or of giving open or secret aid to the republican party which opposes all the reforms for which the populist party contends.

Soon after the Republican leaders began to suggest the propriety of a colonial policy, the papers published an interview given out from San Francisco by a foreign consul residing at Manila. He declared that the people of the United States owed it to themselves, to other nations, and to the Philippine Islands permanently. At the conclusion of the interview there appeared the very significant statement that the gentleman was visiting the United States for the purpose of organizing a company for the development of the Philippine Islands. A few days later on his way east he gave out another interview in which he explained that the company which he intended to organize would establish banks at Manila, and at other places throughout the islands, and build electric light plants, water plants, street car lines, railroads, factories, etc. It seemed that the plan of the syndicate was to do all the developing and leave the rest of the American people nothing to do in the matter except to furnish an army sufficient to hold the Philippines in subjection while they were being developed.

At the present rate we will spend annually upon the army approximately half as much as we spend for education in the United States, and this immense sum is wrung from tax payers by systems of taxation which overburden the poor man and under tax the rich man.

In the presence of such an issue as militarism it is impossible that any Populist should hesitate as to his duty.

But even the menace of militarism is but part of the question of imperialism. The policy contemplated by the Republican party nullifies every principle set forth in the Democratic platform of independence, strikes a blow at popular government and robs the nation of its moral prestige. Already the more advanced supporters of the colonial idea point to the economy of a system of government which entrusts all power to an executive and does away with the necessity for legislation. The Army and Navy Journal, in its issue of August 4, commends the English system and declares that as a result of this system a fifth of the world's area, containing a fifth of its population, is ruled with an administrative economy which is an administrative marvel, and adds:

"One million two hundred thousand dollars spent in London is the price of administrative order over a colonial rule whose total budgets aggregate \$1,724,354,896, or fifty per cent more than our total of federal, state, county and village expenditure for every possible purpose, for which taxes are levied. In contrast to the results of this system of executive administration, the fact is cited that the American congress has spent an enormous sum in the tariff, the taxation, the administration and the personal rights of the two little islands. The English executive is an Imperial Executive. The British Parliament is an English Legislature. To the same system we are coming by the decree of circumstances as in England as that of fate. If this be imperialism, make the most of it. So far as citizenship is concerned, the British empire is one, but beyond the limits of the United Kingdom the citizen lives under a rule essentially monarchical and not restricted by the constitutional limitations of the parliamentary system."

Thus does imperialism bear its supporters back toward the dark ages. There is no middle ground between the American policy and the European policy. If this nation remains true to its principles, its traditions and its history, it cannot hold colonies. If it enters upon a colonial career, it must repudiate the doctrine that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.

When such an issue is raised, there can only be two parties—the party, whatever its name may be, which believes in a republic, and the party, whatever its name, which believes in an empire; and the influence of every citizen is, consciously or unconsciously, intentionally or unintentionally, thrown upon the one side or the other.

Where the divine right of kings is recognized, the monarch is a grand different degree of liberty to different subjects. The people of England can be ruled in one way, the people of Canada in another, the people of Ireland in another, while the people of India may be governed according to still different forms. But there can be such variety in a republic. The doctrine of a republic differs from the doctrine of a monarchy in that the doctrine of a republic is based upon two doctrines there is, and ever must be, an irrepressible conflict.

"Queen Victoria has recognized this necessary antagonism between the Democratic and imperial form of government. In proroguing parliament a few days ago, she said:

"Believing that the continued political independence of the republics would be a constant danger to the peace of South Africa, I authorized the annexation of the Orange Free State."

A republic is always a menace to a monarch, just as truth is always a menace to error. Self-government, being the natural government, necessarily creates dissatisfaction among the subjects of those governments which build upon some other foundation than the consent of the governed. What the Orange Free State and the Transvaal republics are to South Africa, our republic is to the world, and only our increasing strength and the wide Atlantic have protected us from the inevitable hostility which must exist between those who support a throne and those who recognize the citizen as the sovereign.

Every step taken toward imperialism by this nation meets with prompt and effective encouragement from Europe. Lincoln pointed to the interest in the constant and increasing army worn which occasionally destroys a field of wheat, is not nearly so dangerous an enemy to the farmer as a large standing army, which in

vades every field of industry and exacts toll from every crop.

If 100,000 men are withdrawn from the ranks of the producers and placed as a burden upon the backs of those who remain, it must mean longer hours, harder work and greater sacrifice for those who toil, and the farmer, while he pays more than his share of the expenses of the army, has no part in army contracts or in developing companies, and his sons are less likely to fill the life positions in the army than the sons of those who by reason of wealth or political prominence, exert influence at Washington.

At the present rate we will spend annually upon the army approximately half as much as we spend for education in the United States, and this immense sum is wrung from tax payers by systems of taxation which overburden the poor man and under tax the rich man.

In the presence of such an issue as militarism it is impossible that any Populist should hesitate as to his duty.

But even the menace of militarism is but part of the question of imperialism. The policy contemplated by the Republican party nullifies every principle set forth in the Democratic platform of independence, strikes a blow at popular government and robs the nation of its moral prestige. Already the more advanced supporters of the colonial idea point to the economy of a system of government which entrusts all power to an executive and does away with the necessity for legislation. The Army and Navy Journal, in its issue of August 4, commends the English system and declares that as a result of this system a fifth of the world's area, containing a fifth of its population, is ruled with an administrative economy which is an administrative marvel, and adds:

"One million two hundred thousand dollars spent in London is the price of administrative order over a colonial rule whose total budgets aggregate \$1,724,354,896, or fifty per cent more than our total of federal, state, county and village expenditure for every possible purpose, for which taxes are levied. In contrast to the results of this system of executive administration, the fact is cited that the American congress has spent an enormous sum in the tariff, the taxation, the administration and the personal rights of the two little islands. The English executive is an Imperial Executive. The British Parliament is an English Legislature. To the same system we are coming by the decree of circumstances as in England as that of fate. If this be imperialism, make the most of it. So far as citizenship is concerned, the British empire is one, but beyond the limits of the United Kingdom the citizen lives under a rule essentially monarchical and not restricted by the constitutional limitations of the parliamentary system."

Thus does imperialism bear its supporters back toward the dark ages. There is no middle ground between the American policy and the European policy. If this nation remains true to its principles, its traditions and its history, it cannot hold colonies. If it enters upon a colonial career, it must repudiate the doctrine that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.

When such an issue is raised, there can only be two parties—the party, whatever its name may be, which believes in a republic, and the party, whatever its name, which believes in an empire; and the influence of every citizen is, consciously or unconsciously, intentionally or unintentionally, thrown upon the one side or the other.

Where the divine right of kings is recognized, the monarch is a grand different degree of liberty to different subjects. The people of England can be ruled in one way, the people of Canada in another, the people of Ireland in another, while the people of India may be governed according to still different forms. But there can be such variety in a republic. The doctrine of a republic differs from the doctrine of a monarchy in that the doctrine of a republic is based upon two doctrines there is, and ever must be, an irrepressible conflict.

"Queen Victoria has recognized this necessary antagonism between the Democratic and imperial form of government. In proroguing parliament a few days ago, she said:

"Believing that the continued political independence of the republics would be a constant danger to the peace of South Africa, I authorized the annexation of the Orange Free State."

A republic is always a menace to a monarch, just as truth is always a menace to error. Self-government, being the natural government, necessarily creates dissatisfaction among the subjects of those governments which build upon some other foundation than the consent of the governed. What the Orange Free State and the Transvaal republics are to South Africa, our republic is to the world, and only our increasing strength and the wide Atlantic have protected us from the inevitable hostility which must exist between those who support a throne and those who recognize the citizen as the sovereign.

Every step taken toward imperialism by this nation meets with prompt and effective encouragement from Europe. Lincoln pointed to the interest in the constant and increasing army worn which occasionally destroys a field of wheat, is not nearly so dangerous an enemy to the farmer as a large standing army, which in

And yet they are denied and evaded, with no small show of success. One dashingly calls them "glittering generalities," another bluntly calls them "self-evident lies." And others insist that they apply to "superior races." These expressions, differing in form, are identical in object and effect—the supplanting the principles of free government with the restoring of those of classification, caste, legitimacy. They would delight in the convocation of crowned heads plotting against the people. They are the vanguard, the miners and sappers of returning despotism. We must repulse them or they will subjugate us."

Our opponents say that the world would laugh at us if we would give independence to the Philippines. Yes, kings would laugh, aristocrats would laugh, and those would laugh who deny the inalienable rights of men and despise the human rights who "along the cool, sequestered vale of life, keep the noiseless tenor of their way." But let this nation stand erect, and, spurning the bribes of wealth and power, show that there is a nobility in the principles which we profess; let it show that there is a difference between a republic and a monarchy, and the oppressed in every land will see in our flag the hope of their own deliverance, and whether they are bleeding upon the battlefield or groaning beneath a tyrant's lash, will raise their eyes toward heaven and breathe a fervent prayer for the safety of our republic.

Our opponents say that the world would laugh at us if we would give independence to the Philippines. Yes, kings would laugh, aristocrats would laugh, and those would laugh who deny the inalienable rights of men and despise the human rights who "along the cool, sequestered vale of life, keep the noiseless tenor of their way." But let this nation stand erect, and, spurning the bribes of wealth and power, show that there is a nobility in the principles which we profess; let it show that there is a difference between a republic and a monarchy, and the oppressed in every land will see in our flag the hope of their own deliverance, and whether they are bleeding upon the battlefield or groaning beneath a tyrant's lash, will raise their eyes toward heaven and breathe a fervent prayer for the safety of our republic.

Our opponents say that the world would laugh at us if we would give independence to the Philippines. Yes, kings would laugh, aristocrats would laugh, and those would laugh who deny the inalienable rights of men and despise the human rights who "along the cool, sequestered vale of life, keep the noiseless tenor of their way." But let this nation stand erect, and, spurning the bribes of wealth and power, show that there is a nobility in the principles which we profess; let it show that there is a difference between a republic and a monarchy, and the oppressed in every land will see in our flag the hope of their own deliverance, and whether they are bleeding upon the battlefield or groaning beneath a tyrant's lash, will raise their eyes toward heaven and breathe a fervent prayer for the safety of our republic.

Our opponents say that the world would laugh at us if we would give independence to the Philippines. Yes, kings would laugh, aristocrats would laugh, and those would laugh who deny the inalienable rights of men and despise the human rights who "along the cool, sequestered vale of life, keep the noiseless tenor of their way." But let this nation stand erect, and, spurning the bribes of wealth and power, show that there is a nobility in the principles which we profess; let it show that there is a difference between a republic and a monarchy, and the oppressed in every land will see in our flag the hope of their own deliverance, and whether they are bleeding upon the battlefield or groaning beneath a tyrant's lash, will raise their eyes toward heaven and breathe a fervent prayer for the safety of our republic.

Our opponents say that the world would laugh at us if we would give independence to the Philippines. Yes, kings would laugh, aristocrats would laugh, and those would laugh who deny the inalienable rights of men and despise the human rights who "along the cool, sequestered vale of life, keep the noiseless tenor of their way." But let this nation stand erect, and, spurning the bribes of wealth and power, show that there is a nobility in the principles which we profess; let it show that there is a difference between a republic and a monarchy, and the oppressed in every land will see in our flag the hope of their own deliverance, and whether they are bleeding upon the battlefield or groaning beneath a tyrant's lash, will raise their eyes toward heaven and breathe a fervent prayer for the safety of our republic.

Our opponents say that the world would laugh at us if we would give independence to the Philippines. Yes, kings would laugh, aristocrats would laugh, and those would laugh who deny the inalienable rights of men and despise the human rights who "along the cool, sequestered vale of life, keep the noiseless tenor of their way." But let this nation stand erect, and, spurning the bribes of wealth and power, show that there is a nobility in the principles which we profess; let it show that there is a difference between a republic and a monarchy, and the oppressed in every land will see in our flag the hope of their own deliverance, and whether they are bleeding upon the battlefield or groaning beneath a tyrant's lash, will raise their eyes toward heaven and breathe a fervent prayer for the safety of our republic.

Our opponents say that the world would laugh at us if we would give independence to the Philippines. Yes, kings would laugh, aristocrats would laugh, and those would laugh who deny the inalienable rights of men and despise the human rights who "along the cool, sequestered vale of life, keep the noiseless tenor of their way." But let this nation stand erect, and, spurning the bribes of wealth and power, show that there is a nobility in the principles which we profess; let it show that there is a difference between a republic and a monarchy, and the oppressed in every land will see in our flag the hope of their own deliverance, and whether they are bleeding upon the battlefield or groaning beneath a tyrant's lash, will raise their eyes toward heaven and breathe a fervent prayer for the safety of our republic.

Our opponents say that the world would laugh at us if we would give independence to the Philippines. Yes, kings would laugh, aristocrats would laugh, and those would laugh who deny the inalienable rights of men and despise the human rights who "along the cool, sequestered vale of life, keep the noiseless tenor of their way." But let this nation stand erect, and, spurning the bribes of wealth and power, show that there is a nobility in the principles which we profess; let it show that there is a difference between a republic and a monarchy, and the oppressed in every land will see in our flag the hope of their own deliverance, and whether they are bleeding upon the battlefield or groaning beneath a tyrant's lash, will raise their eyes toward heaven and breathe a fervent prayer for the safety of our republic.

Our opponents say that the world would laugh at us if we would give independence to the Philippines. Yes, kings would laugh, aristocrats would laugh, and those would laugh who deny the inalienable rights of men and despise the human rights who "along the cool, sequestered vale of life, keep the noiseless tenor of their way." But let this nation stand erect, and, spurning the bribes of wealth and power, show that there is a nobility in the principles which we profess; let it show that there is a difference between a republic and a monarchy, and the oppressed in every land will see in our flag the hope of their own deliverance, and whether they are bleeding upon the battlefield or groaning beneath a tyrant's lash, will raise their eyes toward heaven and breathe a fervent prayer for the safety of our republic.

Our opponents say that the world would laugh at us if we would give independence to the Philippines. Yes, kings would laugh, aristocrats would laugh, and those would laugh who deny the inalienable rights of men and despise the human rights who "along the cool, sequestered vale of life, keep the noiseless tenor of their way." But let this nation stand erect, and, spurning the bribes of wealth and power, show that there is a nobility in the principles which we profess; let it show that there is a difference between a republic and a monarchy, and the oppressed in every land will see in our flag the hope of their own deliverance, and whether they are bleeding upon the battlefield or groaning beneath a tyrant's lash, will raise their eyes toward heaven and breathe a fervent prayer for the safety of our republic.

Our opponents say that the world would laugh at us if we would give independence to the Philippines. Yes, kings would laugh, aristocrats would laugh, and those would laugh who deny the inalienable rights of men and despise the human rights who "along the cool, sequestered vale of life, keep the noiseless tenor of their way." But let this nation stand erect, and, spurning the bribes of wealth and power, show that there is a nobility in the principles which we profess; let it show that there is a difference between a republic and a monarchy, and the oppressed in every land will see in our flag the hope of their own deliverance, and whether they are bleeding upon the battlefield or groaning beneath a tyrant's lash, will raise their eyes toward heaven and breathe a fervent prayer for the safety of our republic.

Our opponents say that the world would laugh at us if we would give independence to the Philippines. Yes, kings would laugh, aristocrats would laugh, and those would laugh who deny the inalienable rights of men and despise the human rights who "along the cool, sequestered vale of life, keep the noiseless tenor of their way." But let this nation stand erect, and, spurning the bribes of wealth and power, show that there is a nobility in the principles which we profess; let it show that there is a difference between a republic and a monarchy, and the oppressed in every land will see in our flag the hope of their own deliverance, and whether they are bleeding upon the battlefield or groaning beneath a tyrant's lash, will raise their eyes toward heaven and breathe a fervent prayer for the safety of our republic.

Our opponents say that the world would laugh at us if we would give independence to the Philippines. Yes, kings would laugh, aristocrats would laugh, and those would laugh who deny the inalienable rights of men and despise the human rights who "along the cool, sequestered vale of life, keep the noiseless tenor of their way." But let this nation stand erect, and, spurning the bribes of wealth and power, show that there is a nobility in the principles which we profess; let it show that there is a difference between a republic and a monarchy, and the oppressed in every land will see in our flag the hope of their own deliverance, and whether they are bleeding upon the battlefield or groaning beneath a tyrant's lash, will raise their eyes toward heaven and breathe a fervent prayer for the safety of our republic.

Our opponents say that the world would laugh at us if we would give independence to the Philippines. Yes, kings would laugh, aristocrats would laugh, and those would laugh who deny the inalienable rights of men and despise the human rights who "along the cool, sequestered vale of life, keep the noiseless tenor of their way." But let this nation stand erect, and, spurning the bribes of wealth and power, show that there is a nobility in the principles which we profess; let it show that there is a difference between a republic and a monarchy, and the oppressed in every land will see in our flag the hope of their own deliverance, and whether they are bleeding upon the battlefield or groaning beneath a tyrant's lash, will raise their eyes toward heaven and breathe a fervent prayer for the safety of our republic.

Our opponents say that the world would laugh at us if we would give independence to the Philippines. Yes, kings would laugh, aristocrats would laugh, and those would laugh who deny the inalienable rights of men and despise the human rights who "along the cool, sequestered vale of life, keep the noiseless tenor of their way." But let this nation stand erect, and, spurning the bribes of wealth and power, show that there is a nobility in the principles which we profess; let it show that there is a difference between a republic and a monarchy, and the oppressed in every land will see in our flag the hope of their own deliverance, and whether they are bleeding upon the battlefield or groaning beneath a tyrant's lash, will raise their eyes toward heaven and breathe a fervent prayer for the safety of our republic.

Our opponents say that the world would laugh at us if we would give independence to the Philippines. Yes, kings would laugh, aristocrats would laugh, and those would laugh who deny the inalienable rights of men and despise the human rights who "along the cool, sequestered vale of life, keep the noiseless tenor of their way." But let this nation stand erect, and, spurning the bribes of wealth and power, show that there is a nobility in the principles which we profess; let it show that there is a difference between a republic and a monarchy, and the oppressed in every land will see in our flag the hope of their own deliverance, and whether they are bleeding upon the battlefield or groaning beneath a tyrant's lash, will raise their eyes toward heaven and breathe a fervent prayer for the safety of our republic.

Our opponents say that the world would laugh at us if we would give independence to the Philippines. Yes, kings would laugh, aristocrats would laugh, and those would laugh who deny the inalienable rights of men and despise the human rights who "along the cool, sequestered vale of life, keep the noiseless tenor of their way." But let this nation stand erect, and, spurning the bribes of wealth and power, show that there is a nobility in the principles which we profess; let it show that there is a difference between a republic and a monarchy, and the oppressed in every land will see in our flag the hope of their own deliverance, and whether they are bleeding upon the battlefield or groaning beneath a tyrant's lash, will raise their eyes toward heaven and breathe a fervent prayer for the safety of our republic.

Our opponents say that the world would laugh at us if we would give independence to the Philippines. Yes, kings would laugh, aristocrats would laugh, and those would laugh who deny the inalienable rights of men and despise the human rights who "along the cool, sequestered vale of life, keep the noiseless tenor of their way." But let this nation stand erect, and, spurning the bribes of wealth and power, show that there is a nobility in the principles which we profess; let it show that there is a difference between a republic and a monarchy, and the oppressed in every land will see in our flag the hope of their own deliverance, and whether they are bleeding upon the battlefield or groaning beneath a tyrant's lash, will raise their eyes toward heaven and breathe a fervent prayer for the safety of our republic.

Our opponents say that the world would laugh at us if we would give independence to the Philippines. Yes, kings would laugh, aristocrats would laugh, and those would laugh who deny the inalienable rights of men and despise the human rights who "along the cool, sequestered vale of life, keep the noiseless tenor of their way." But let this nation stand erect, and, spurning the bribes of wealth and power, show that there is a nobility in the principles which we profess; let it show that there is a difference between a republic and a monarchy, and the oppressed in every land will see in our flag the hope of their own deliverance, and whether they are bleeding upon the battlefield or groaning beneath a tyrant's lash, will raise their eyes toward heaven and breathe a fervent prayer for the safety of our republic.

Our opponents say that the world would laugh at us if we would give independence to the Philippines. Yes, kings would laugh, aristocrats would laugh, and those would laugh who deny the inalienable rights of men and despise the human rights who "along the cool, sequestered vale of life, keep the noiseless tenor of their way." But let this nation stand erect, and, spurning the bribes of wealth and power, show that there is a nobility in the principles which we profess; let it show that there is a difference between a republic and a monarchy, and the oppressed in every land will see in our flag the hope of their own deliverance, and whether they are bleeding upon the battlefield or groaning beneath a tyrant's lash, will raise their eyes toward heaven and breathe a fervent prayer for the safety of our republic.

Our opponents say that the world would laugh at us if we would give independence to the Philippines. Yes, kings would laugh, aristocrats would laugh, and those would laugh who deny the inalienable rights of men and despise the human rights who "along the cool, sequestered vale of life, keep the noiseless tenor of their way." But let this nation stand erect, and, spurning the bribes of wealth and power, show that there is a nobility in the principles which we profess; let it show that there is a difference between a republic and a monarchy, and the oppressed in every land will see in our flag the hope of their own deliverance, and whether they are bleeding upon the battlefield or groaning beneath a tyrant's lash, will raise their eyes toward heaven and breathe a fervent prayer for the safety of our republic.

## A WEEK IN INDIANA.

RECORD OF HAPPENINGS FOR SEVEN DAYS.

New Telephone Deal at Warsaw—Forty-eight Cities and Towns on the Warsaw System—Horses Trample a Child to Death—School for Ministers.

New Telephone Deal.

With a capital stock of \$50,000, a new organization, known as the Commercial Telephone company of Warsaw, has just filed articles of incorporation, having purchased from the Warsaw telephone company its local system and all its toll lines, which connect forty-eight cities, towns, and villages in Northern Indiana, Warsaw being the central station. The new company will assume control on Sept. 1. The incorporators are Strauss Bros. of Ligonier, Ind.; John D. Wideman of Odell; C. W. Burke, Silas W. Chipman, Charles E. Wahl, and Mel R. Williams of Warsaw, Ind.

Indianapolis Merchants Pleased.

The committee appointed by the Merchants' and Manufacturers' club to consider fire insurance rates met at Indianapolis. The feasibility of organizing a mutual company was considered, and the committee will also use its influence to secure action by the council toward improving the fire department. The merchants are well pleased with the concession of the governing committee rescinding the flat advance. All are satisfied to have an equitable schedule applied. The Indianapolis agents are also pleased with the concession and feel much relieved.

Rose Green Attacked.

Jacob Miller, a young man well known in New Castle, has been placed under arrest for assault and battery with intent to kill Rose Green, who has been under arrest for alleged complicity in the famous William W. Southard blackmailing case. Miss Green has been stopping at a private residence here, and her lodging was seized by the county commissioners. Since the assault she has been placed in jail, in private apartments, owing, it is said, that if she was transferred to the woman's department Alice Green might do her personal injury.

A Venerable Minister Passes Away.

The Rev. Ephraim Dougherty, the oldest Methodist minister in northern Indiana, has been confined to his bed for the past month at Rochester, and the attending physician says he can live but a few days. He was 92 years old at his last birthday, and until the present illness was quite active. His hearing remains perfect, and he is able to read ordinary print without spectacles. He has been married twice and is the father of seventeen children, only four of whom are living.

Horses Trample a Child to Death.

Edward Huffman, the 5-year-old son of William Huffman of Brazil, fell over the dashboard while riding with his mother and was trampled to death before he could be rescued. Mrs. Huffman is prostrated from nervous shock caused by the accident.

School for Ministers.

The itinerant school of the Indiana Conference of the M. E. church held a session at Paoli. The lectures and examinations are being held in the public school building, and a number of speakers are on the program. The sessions are well attended.

The Father Gives Way to the Son.

Albert Gengelbach of Tell City has been placed on the Republican ticket, because of the resignation of James M. Anderson, who voluntarily retired because his son was already on the ticket as a candidate for prosecuting attorney.

A Reduction in Tax Levy.

The City Council of Marion has fixed the tax levy for 1901 at \$1.10, a decrease of 54 cents from this year's levy. A park fund will be created, and the city electric light plant will be enlarged.

General State News.

It is practically well settled at Alexandria that the burning of the mammoth Kelly Ax works was due to well-planned incendiarism. A time was selected when steam was low in the boilers, preventing use of the plant's appliances for fighting fire. The concern was the greatest anti-trust factory of its kind in the country, an offer of purchase by the trust for \$500,000 having been refused.

The Rev. Bernard Poch, the young Lutheran church minister of Ft. Wayne, who has started for London, England, where he has accepted the pastorate of a large and influential church, is a graduate of Concordia college and the Concordia Theological seminary. He is a young man of brilliant attainments.

A great storm swept over Pulaski county, doing incalculable damage to farm property. Hundreds of trees were blown down, and stacks of hay and straw were leveled. John Moran's barn was struck by lightning. Two years' crop of wheat was stored there, and the total loss was \$5,000.

Capt. John M. Slovinsky, who committed suicide at Los Angeles, Cal., and was buried at New Albany, published the first Slavonic paper in the west, and the National Slavonic Press association is proposing to erect a monument over the grave.

The congregation of the Second Baptist church (colored) of Muncie will invest several thousand dollars in a new house of worship.

The Republican club room at Wash-bash was dedicated with speeches by Congressman Watson and the Hon. Newton Gilbert.

The Rev. C. M. Pence of South Wash-bash has accepted the pastorate of the English Lutheran church at Huntington.

The Forty-third Indiana Regimental association is holding a reunion at Brazil. It opened Friday.

## IT IS NICE TO BE RICH

PRINCIPAL GIFTS GIVEN TO A BRIDE.

Steel King Leads Gifts Mrs. Worthington \$500,000 in Presents—Spendor in Diamonds—A Pearl Necklace That Cost \$65,000.

The Vanderbilts, Goulds and Astors have all been outstripped in one of the most lavish displays on record. William Bateman Leeds, the Steel King of New York, has beaten all records by the bestowal on his bride, Mrs. Nannie Stewart Worthington, whom he married in Cleveland the other day, of half a million dollars in wedding presents.

Mr. Leeds is chairman of the American Tin Plate company, and one of the executive officers of the National Steel company and the American Steel Hoop company. He lives in New York and the couple will reside there upon their return.

Articles of jewelry were the principal gifts of the groom. Perhaps the



WILLIAM B. LEEDS.

most striking of all was a pearl necklace worth \$65,000. It contained five heavy ropes of pearls and was by far the most dazzling ornament ever displayed in the city. Then there was an \$18,000 painting purchased in Europe. There were other paintings which cost all together \$75,000. The wedding ring was a simple affair, costing but \$1,000. A diamond necklace and a ruby pendant bought at Tiffany's cost \$5,000. Another gift was an emerald coat for which the steel king paid \$10,000. The bride's trousseau cost \$6,000. On her cape and yachting cap are diamond buttons.

One year ago Mr. Leeds met Mrs. Stewart. The friendship ripened into love which culminated in the wedding. Mr. Leeds is 38 years old and his bride is 23. Her father is treasurer and general manager of the Forest City Stone company.

Mrs. Nannie May Stewart Worthington was the divorced wife of George E. Worthington and the daughter-in-law of Ralph Worthington. They were married Oct. 1, 1894.

American Men Wanted.

A great Mexican doctor said to me the other day, says a writer in the Boston Herald: "Why don't more young Americans come here, live among us, and take the daughters of the land in marriage? There are plenty of girls with small, and often large, fortunes, and the blend of American and Mexican blood commands itself to all physicians here. We are crossing the race with a vigorous stock like the Americans. We need fresh blood, and my experience shows that Americans and Mexicans marrying have fine children, with the sweetness and ease of the Latin and the sound sense and push of the North-erner."

There are some instances of this blending of the two races, and as time goes on it will be more frequent, to the benefit of Mexico, and serving as a guarantee of peace and concord.

Mexican girls like young Americans; as husbands they are reputed to be kind and not jealous.

PORTUGAL'S QUEEN.

Portugal's dowager queen is a sister of King Humbert of Italy, recently assassinated, and is one of two royal women left penniless by his death. Duchess Letitia of Austria, his niece and sister-in-law, is the other. The extravagance of Queen Pia is such that her annuity from the Portuguese crown is not sufficient to pay her bills.



DOWAGER QUEEN OF PORTUGAL.

and she was on her way to Monza to ask her brother, Humbert, to replace her purse when he was killed.

Peccolite Concerts.

In the depths of an Arctic winter the Eskimo keep up their spirits by holding a concert every night. Their program is not very varied, although both vocal and instrumental music are indulged in. The single instrument used is a kind of tambourine, made